Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken



Water

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Cotonou (Benin)	20th August 2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
24275	COT PPEA II WASH GOV	9.892.086	Government of Benin	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24276	COT PPEA II GIRE GOV	686.021	Government of Benin	Government	Adaptation	Principal	Significant
24277	COT PPEA II WASH AT	1.103.954	COWI consultants	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24278	COT PPEA II GIRE AT	832.284	COWI consultants	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Principal	Significant
27219	COT PPEA II MISSIONS	94.518	FCG Auditors	Research institute and comp	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Activity		**2014**	**Implemented by**		**Rio marker**		**Gender marker**
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
15088	PPEA/Rural	1.095.866	Min.fin. DGEA, DNSP	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
15097	PPEA/GIRE 2007-2011	164.616	Min.fin. DGEA, DNSP	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
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Result Area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture					
Result Question 1.1a: To what extent has the ratio between crop yield and water use been improved in a sustainable manner in the target area of your programme ? ('more crop per drop')	Benin is a country with two distinct challenges for efficient agricultural water use: a shortage of water in well drained areas, and water-logging in the Oueme and Mono-Couffo deltas as well as numerous inland valleys. Different initiatives have addressed irrigation, water storage, soil water retention capacity, and drainage. However, a nation wide study on crop yield and water use has not yet been conducted. The pan African research institute Africa Rice has studied water use of rice as well as management strategies to increase productivity of irrigated rice fields. Other initiatives focus on productivity of inland valleys (basfonds) through drainage and irrigation. Drip irrigation has also been experimented, mainly for horticulture activities. Also there have been initiatives that focus on the development of aquaculture.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Agricultural yields of casava in kg per hectare per year	12.055 (2010)	n/d	13.303	13.221	no data available	FAO-stat 2015
Indicator 2: Agricultural yields of maize in kg per hectare per year	1.103 (2010)	n/d	1.251	1.383	no data available	FAO-stat 2015
Indicator 3: Agricultural yields of millet in kg per hectare per year	847 (2010)	n/d	900	836	no data available	FAO-stat 2015
Indicator 4: Agricultural yields of rice paddy in kg per hectare per year	2.656 (2010)	n/d	3.333	3.032	no data available	FAO-stat 2015

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	In 2014 the PPEA-II program has focused on the water, sanitation and integrated water resources components. A planned reorientation of the PPEA-II agriculture component was proposed in 2014. The reorientation was developed by a multidisciplinary team of consultants from the Netherlands and the National Water Institute. The proposition primarily focusses on creating an enabling environment for irrigation development in the Oueme basin through action research, and other practical irrigation related studies. These planned studies have not been executed due to procedural problems.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture.
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The reorientation of the activities linked to the efficient use of water in agriculture has had an important impact on the result area. However, the need for a reorientation was clearly expressed by the Embassy. The initial formulation proved not to be well aligned with the overall objectives of this result. Another problem that has hampered progress of these activities has been the difficulty to involve the National Water Institute in the research component as proposed by the reorientation mission.The National Water Directorate could not award contracts directly to the National Water Institute. Monitoring progress on efficient water use in agriculture remains complicated and only few studies have been conducted in Benin that focuss on the prescribed indicators. Furthermore, the quality of agricultural yield data is low and can only indicate trends, rather than giving an accurate indication of the state of water use in Benin.
Implications for planning:	The strategies developed for the efficient water use in agriculture remain relevant. However, there is a need to redefine more effective ways to finance the actions proposed by the reorientation mission. Notably the role of the National Water Institute needs to be reviewed and ways to allow financing of action research and other studies should be considered. Also the contribution of other state actors in order to mobilise all available and relevant capacity concerning this result is important. The need to reinforce the evaluation and continuous monitoring of efficient water use needs to be considered if further activities will be developed concerning this result area.

Result Area 2	**Improved river basin management and safe delta's**					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent has there been progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety (incl. good governance) in the target area of your programme?	Benin is part of four river basins: the Oueme-Yewa basin covers 41% of the territory of Benin and lies for 90% in Benin, other basins are the Niger basin, the Mono-Couffo basin, and the Volta basin. Benin faces serious water problems: there is increased competition for water as its rapidly growing population claims more water for household use and the demand for industrial use is growing. The agricultural sector remains a big user. In addition, pollution is at serious levels and the delta is vulnerable to frequent floods that threaten the economic centers. New hydro-power dams are foreseen which will impact on the hydrology of the delta. Steadily Benin is developing institutions which aim to create an environment that allows for a rational and sustainable management of water resources. This process has proven to take time as it demands a rethinking of river basins governance and aims to result in a more participatory planning and execution of sustainable growth and water security plans. In 2010 a new water law was adopted, a national water council has been since 2013, a national water institute was also launched in 2013 and an inter-ministerial water commission has been in preparation. Moreover, the Oueme river basin management plan and the start of the development of a Delta Plan have shown the need for new partnerships to understand and find solutions for problems. Challenges include raising agricultural productivity, assuring environmental impact assessments, improving flood risk management, etc.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Existance of national policies, strategies and (master) plans for IWRM	0 (2010)	4 (2020)	0	1	1	DGEau
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The PPEA-II program has been a principal partner of Benin in putting in place the above mentioned integrated water resources management institutions. Dutch funding contributed to the further development of their position within the institutional framework. Different Dutch water institutes, such as Deltares, IHE, Nuffic and Larenstein, have been involved in reinforceing the National Water Institute and starting it's research programme and the development of a Delta Plan for the water bodies around Cotonou and Porto-Novo. One of the priorities of the new institutions is to start collecting data on water resources. Therefore the National Water Institute and the National Water Directorate, together with it's Dutch partners, have initiated a new Water Information System. Refurbished and newly installed limnimeters, as well as new piezometers will contribute to this information system and deliver data on the dynamics of water resources in the Oueme river basin. Following a more integrated water resources management approach, and the retirement of many senior water civil servants, the need for an integrated capacity development plan for the water and sanitation sector has become apparent. The PPEA-II programme funded a comprehensive participatory study that resulted in an integrated institutional and organisational capacity development plan. The program also allowed the formulation of a plan of action to promote an equitable gender balance within the new integrated water resources management institutions.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of river basins plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable.	0 (2010)	4 (2020)	0	1 (Oueme)	1 (Oueme)	DGEau
Indicator 2: Number of people targeted in the Dutch water management projects.	0 (2010)	6.500.000 (2015)	0	6.000.000	6.240.000	DGEau
Indicator 3: Number of effective IWRM institutions operational at the river basin level to provide a framework for water resources allocation, protection and management.	1 (2010)	3 (2017)	1	1	1	DGEau (Niger, les autres en cours)
Indicator 4: Percentage of women in decision-making positions at IWRM institutions.	- (2010)	30% (2017)	-	-	6%	DGEau

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?	All four river basins present on the territory of Benin are trans-boundary river basins. Of these four basins a common shared vision on management had already been established for the Niger basin and the Volta basin. In 2014 the Mono river basin authority was established and a shared vision on water management was developed . This is particularly necessary as Togo and Benin prepare for the construction of a hydro power dam in this river that might influence the current dynamics of the river. The feasibility for the development of a shared vision for the Oueme-Yewa trans-boundary basin concerning the lagoons that link Lagos and Porto-Novo is currently being studied.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Establishment of a common shared vision of river basin management among upstream-downstream Countries.	2 (2010)	4 (2017)	2	2	3	DGEau
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Dutch funds have had a direct influence on the Oueme-Yewa river basin that finds it's self for 90% on Benin territory. Other donors have contributed to the further development of the trans boundary river basins. However, the program has a direct influence on trans-boundary management of river basins by accompanying the national water authorities in reorienting their organisations towards a more integrated water resources management, and allowing for a legislative framework that is oriented to river basin management.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's:
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The programme has put a lot of effort in assisting the development of integrated water resources institutes, such as the National Water Council and basin structures. Although many legal texts were drafted within the framework of the program, the slow pace of adoption of these texts has meant that not all objectives have been achieved. Another reoccuring problem is the awarding of contracts to the National Water Institute by the National Water Directorate. The National Water Directorate does not have the possibility to do so without a tender procedure. Increasing the capacity of the newly formed National Water Institute has been an important component of the PPEA-II programme. Allowing the National Water Institute to study subjects related to water management challenges in Benin aims to reinforce the capacity of the institute to play a key role within the sector and as knowledge partner. The audit of the 2014 expenses revealed a series of fraudulent disembursments.These transactions originated from the National Water Directorate and included unforseen payments on budgetlines that were intended for integrated water resources management activities. Following the audit report the PPEA-II programme was suspended in May 2015.
Implications for planning:	More attention needs to be given to the capacity (human and financial resources) to adopt and implement new legislation and guidelines concerning integrated water resources management. The development of capacity should not be limited to the basin authorities but should be extended to other organisations involved in water resources management. The PPEA-II programme was intended to be aligned with national procedures and policies. The results of the audit showed weaknesses in the control mechanisms of the Government of Benin. These risks need to be considered in the contract formulation stage of an activity.

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.1a: How many people (male/female) have gained sustainable access an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been imporved on this topic in the target area of your programme?	Benin is well on track to achieve the MDG on access to drinking water by the end of 2015. In 2014 the Benin National Water Society (SONEB), responsible for drinking water services in urban areas, added 13.868 new private connections to it's piped drinking water systems. Among others, these connections allow 296.000 people in urban areas to gain access to drinking water. Moreover, municipalities are responsible for the coordination of drinking water supply services in rural areas. In 2014 the combined efforts of the 77 municipalities and other authorities allowed 257.747 people in rural areas to gain access to drinking water. National government has allowed municipalities to play an increasingly important and independent role in rural drinking water supply. Over 3,25 millions EUR was transferred to municipalities, amounting to an increase of 210% of municipal drinking water supply budget. Contrary to drinking water supply, sanitation facilities and services remain well below the MDG. Although recently much progress has been made on reinvigorating development of sanitation services and facilities, only 46% of the rural population has access to these services. In 2014 764 rural communities were declared ODF and 116.200 pupils gained access to sanitation facilities. A program was launched to train community workers in community led sanitation techniques.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of people reached with sustainable access to and use improved water sources facilities. (number of people that gained acces in a year)	R: 182.801 U: 164.530 (2010)	R: 130.473 U: 265.860 (2015)	R: 185.390 U: 138.980	R: 189.340 U: 323.200	R: 257.747 U: 296.000	Aide memoire conjoint revue GSEA, 2015; UNDP, 2014. UN Population Division, Population du Benin
Indicator 2: Number of people reached with sustainable access to and use improved sanitation facilities. (number of people that gained acces in a year)	R: 324.174 (2010) U: n/d (2010)	R: 789.480 U: n/d (2015)	R: 81.135 U: n/d	R: 52.440 U: n/d	R: n/d U: n/d	Aide memoire conjoint revue GSEA, 2015; UNDP, 2014. UN Population Division, Population du Benin
Indicator 3: Number of people that have received hygiene training and social marketing programmes.	R: 0 U: 1.990.000 (2010)	R: 6.098.000 U: 4.782.000 (2015)	R: 1.728.600 U: 2.358.400	R: 5.876.000 U: 2.891.200	R: 5.987.000 U: 3.459.000	DNSP, 2015/08; UNDP, 2014. UN Population Division, Population du Benin
Indicator 4: Number of people living in rural communities declared open defecation free.	R: 0 (2010)	R: 160.000 (2015)	R: 0 U: n/d	R: 0 U: n/d	R: 194.847 U: n/d	DNSP, 2015/08

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The aim of the PPEA-II programme is to prepare for a sector wide approach. The implementation is therefore fully aligned with national policy, strategies, and procedures. The Dutch input has been a boost for the decentralisation of the management of water and sanitation. At least 90% of the increase of municipal water and sanitation budget in 2014 is directly linked to PPEA-II funds. As a result municipalities and the Benin National Water Society (SONEB) have allowed 127.500 people in rural areas and 10.102 people in urban areas to gain access to drinking water services. The programme also contracted an international consortium that provides technical assistance to the PPEA-II implementing authorities. In 2014 this consortium was key to the development of a sector wide capacity development plan, the introduction of a national CLTS program, the introduction of online monitoring tools, and furthering private sector participation. The embassy accompanies the program by participating in planning and commanding audits on legitimacy and efficiency of financed activities. Donors, such as the EU and the World Bank, have joined the PPEA-II. Other Dutch funded programmes executed by Nuffic, UNICEF and the Global Sanitation Fund have programmed complementary sector activities. A regular audit concerning expenditures of 2014 revealed a fraudulent transaction at the Ministry of Water. As a result all bilateral cooperation with Benin was stopped in May 2015.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of people reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources.	R: 86.000 U: 6.784 (2010)	R: 233.000 U: 62.000 (2015)	R: 141.250 U: 31.709	R: 54.500 U: 19.858	R:127.500 U: 10.102	DGEau, 2015/08 SONEB, 2015/08
Indicator 2: Number of people reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation facilities.	R: n/d U: n/d (2010)	R: n/d U: n/d (2015)	R: n/d U: n/d	R: 50.400 U: 0	R: 26.600 U: n/d	DNSP, 2015/08
Indicator 3: Number of people reached with hygiene education and social marketing programmes.	R: 0 U: 0 (2010)	R: 3.658.800 U: n/d (2015)	R: 1.728.600 U:	R: 1.762.800 U:	R: 3.592.200 U:	DNSP, 2015/08
Indicator 4: Number of people living in rural communities/schools declared open defecation free.	R: n/a U: n/a (2010)	R: 160.000 U: n/a (2015)	R: n/a U: n/a	R: n/a U: n/a	R:194.847 U: n/a	DNSP, 2015/08

More indicators

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.2a: To what extent have water management aspects and a more business oriented way of working been applied in your WASH programmes.	Since several years there has been a drive towards a more business oriented approach to manage drinking water supply services. As urban drinking water supply is already managed by the government corporation SONEB, business oriented activities have focused on rural and semi-urban water supply. Although this approach is not suited to all situations, private sector actors have been contracted to operate and maintain piped drinking water supply systems. In 2014 a further involvement of the private sector has been initiated by the World Bank. This initiative aims to establish concessions allowing for private operators to take risks and invest but also introduces a reinforced regulation by the central government. Other private actors, such as plumbers and spare-part suppliers, play a crucial role in the operation and maintenance of hand pumps. Municipalities have set up plans to create better contracting conditions for these entrepreneurs.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of municipalities where community services are managed by WASH CBOs / local entrepreneurs.	0 (2010)	77 (2015)	30	60	70	DGEau, 2015
Indicator 2: Number of municipalities where a holistic water management framework has been created for drinking water, sanitation (including solid waste), drainage and wastewater.	0 (2010)	77 (2017)			75	DGEau, 2015 et DNSP, 2015
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	PPEA-II has contributed to the World Bank initiative to establish business concessions for the operation and maintenance of piped drinking water supply in rural and semi-rural areas. This pilot initiative allowed the establishment of five business concessions through a process which was coordinated by the municipalities and accompanied by the World Bank. PPEA-II also assisted the national water authorities and municipalities to tender and manage contracts with private operators.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator1: Number of private actors trained in water supply and sanitation services.	M: 128 F: 58 (2010)	M: no data avail. H: no data avail.	M: 316 H: 78	M: no data avail. H: no data avail.	M: no data avail. H: no data avail.	CEPEPE, 2015
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
A. Results achieved better than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The water, sanitation and hygiene component of the programme has shown good results. These results can be attributed to the decentralisation process which has proved it's potential to deliver water, sanitation and hygiene services to people. The technical assistance of the programme has also contributed by allowing a more flexible programming of infrastructure works. The national sanitation and hygiene authorities have shown much progress since the IOB study on the effects of the water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in Benin. Building upon available human resources of municipalities and training the municipality in planning, implementation and monitoring have become increasingly important. Monitoring progress of the water, sanitation and hygiene sector remains problematic. The capacity of government institutions to follow-up key sector indicators remains weak and of low quality. Collected indicators are often different from those that are generally followed by international institutions, such as the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) by UNICEF and the World Health Organisation. There is also a problem concerning the reliability of the indicators. This makes evaluating progress a challenge. International donors are aware of these problems and push for better monitoring. The audit concerning the 2014 expenses of the water, sanitation and hygiene component reveiled fraudulent disbursments by the National Water Directorate. The results of the audit lead to the suspension of the PPEA-II program in May 2015.
Implications for planning:	The program has given a boost to the decentralisation proces and the capacity of municipalities to develop services for their population. The momentum created by the PPEA-II has created a potential for further development of municipal water, sanitation and hygiene services. The results of the IOB report on water and sanitation projects in Benin is still very relevant for planning of initiatives. The results of this study need to be taken into account when developping water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives. Monitoring of sector progress remains a problem, increased attention is necessary in order to have more reliable indicators. The audit report revealed weaknesses within the financial control mechanisms of the Gouvernment of Benin. These weaknesses should be taken into account in the preparation stage of contracts.

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.1a: How has the added value (knowledge, expertise, products and services) of the Dutch water sector been deployed in the preparation and implementation of programmes in the water sector?	Different Dutch water actors have been active in Benin. The Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP) has developed links with the Benin Water Partnership (PNE). This collaboration (PNE-NWP) has facilitated an exchange platform for Dutch and Benin water actors. In 2014 Boskalis finalized coastal protection structures along the eastern coastal zone of Cotonou. DHV and Brabant Water accompanied SONEB to study the feasibility of rehabilitating the main drinking water reservoir of Parakou and acquire ORIO funding. Pratica-Foundation and WASTE have contributed significantly to the development of the Parakou urban sanitation master-plan. The Dutch WASH-Alliance members have continued to support the Benin Water Alliance to improve water and sanitation services. The Dutch environmental impact reporting commission (Commissie MER) has assisted the Benin Environmental Agency (ABE) in analyzing potential impacts of a new harbor development plan. Deltares and IHE have reinforced the National Water Institute on setting up a Water Information System. Nuffic and Larenstein have continued their assistance to the development of the water curriculum of the University of Abomey-Calavi. Deltares supports the National Water Institute to develop a Delta Plan for the lagoon area surrounding Cotonou and Porto-Novo. This initiative has been incorporated in the Dutch PPEA-II programme. AKVO worked on setting up AKVO-Flow to allow municipalities and central authorities to survey water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch water sector actors active in the local water sector (by companies, NGO's, Knowledge institutes and drinking water companies + water boards)	C: 2 N: 7 K: 2 (2010)	C: n/d N: n/d K: n/d	C: 2 N: 7 K: 2	C: 3 N: 8 K: 3	C: 4 N: 9 K: 5	Dutch Embassy in Cotonou
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The PPEA-II programme has contributed to all initiatives except for the coastal protection activities and the programme developed by the Dutch Wash Alliance. The embassy has two principal advisors, a Dutch advisor based at the NWP and an advisor from Benin. The advisory role consists of facilitating a dialogue with the Dutch and Benin water sector in order to promote an added value of the Dutch water sector in Benin. In 2014 four Dutch partners were actively involved in the water programme: 2 non governmental organisation (AKVO and Practica Foundation) and 2 knowledge institutes (Deltares and UNESCO-IHE).					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of Dutch water sector actors directly involved in preparation and implementation of Dutch funded programmes (by companies, NGO's, Knowledge institutes and drinking water companies + water	C: 0 N: 2 K: 0 (2010)	C: n/d N: n/d K: n/d (2017)	C: 0 N: 2 K: 0	C: 0 N: 2 K: 2	C: 0 N: 2 K: 2	Dutch Embassy in Cotonou
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?	The Netherlands Water Partership (NWP) is a platform that consists of commercial and non-governmental organisations active in the water sector. The NWP has developed links with the Benin water partnership (PNE) in order to reinforce relations among Dutch and Benin water actors. In 2014 a trade mission was proposed to allow Dutch organizations to develop trade links with potential partners in Benin. However, match-making of trade partners has been a challenge mainly because of the difference in scale and scope of sector partners. Activities in the Benin water sector are still dominated by public tenders. Commercial activities are relative small and Dutch commercial partners show less interest in developing commercial activities. There are, however, large public works concerning port development and coastal defense that have attracted interest of Dutch commercial actors such as Boskalis, Royal Haskoning-DHV, Witteveen en Bos, Lievense CSO, the Port of Amsterdam Consultants, etc. Other Dutch water actors such as Brabant Water, PWN have shown interest in collaborating with the Benin national water association (SONEB) and other water companies.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The PPEA-II programme contributed and facilitated to the further developement of the NWP-PNE platform and exploring activities such as the planned trade mission. The private sector and trade section of the Embassy has been involved in the port and coastal protection development. The water, sanitation and hygiene section has facilitated the preparation of the trade mission and continues to encourage and accompany the NWP-PNE platform.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Although the first attempts to initiate a trade mission were not very succesful, there is still a potential for a future mission. Effective collaborations among trade partners have been relatively scarce, but the initial results can be considered satisfactory. Three key factors have allowed the achievement of the result area goals: 1) the work of the two programme advisors, 2) the developement of a platform that connects Dutch and Benin water actors and t3) he dissemination of relevant financing instruments which allow for new initiatives to be launched. However, for the moment a majority of organisations have a development background, some may have commercial potential in the long run.
Implications for planning:	The active linking of Dutch and Benin institutes and organisations by the NWP-PNE platform has proved its potential. However, the platform can be more ambitious in its goals in improving opportunities for private sector collaboration. Activities such as an improved publication of funding opportunities might increase the awareness of business opportunities in Benin within the Dutch water sector.

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Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.1a: How many people (male/female) have gained sustainable access an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been imporved on this topic in the target area of your programme?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Indicator 5: Percentage of population with sustainable access to and use improved water sources facilities.	R: 57,2% U: 60,0% (2010)	R: 69% U: 75% (2015)	R: 63,0% U: 63,0% (2012)	R: 65,0% U: 68,0% (2013)	R: 68,1% U: 72,0% (2014)	Aide memoire GSEA 2015
Indicator 6: Percentage of population reached with sustainable access to and use improved sanitation facilities.	R: 44.4% U: no data (2010)	R:64% U: no data (2015)	R: 46% U: no data (2012)	R: 46% U: no data (2013)	R: no data U: no data (2014)	Aide memoire GSEA 2015
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 3